The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. 55 OF VOL. VIII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [WHOLE No. 782]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1800. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.]

House to Let.

THE subscribers wish to let a store room, with a lumber room, in their house opposite to Capt Wm. Richardson's Silversmith's shop.—For further particulars apply to

William M'Cay, or
Joseph Needham.

Richmond, Oct. 22, 1800. 3t

One Cent Reward.

WENT away from the subscriber, about the 24th June last, an apprentice to the Taylor's trade, named

Hugh Beckham,

About twenty years of age. I forewarn any person or persons from harboring or employing him, as they shall be dealt with according to law.

Archibald Lang.

Manchester, October 22d, 1800. 3t†

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just received a large assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season;

CONSISTING of Rose and Striped Blankets; Kendal Cottons; Half-Thicks; Kerseys; Yorkshire Cloths; Superfine and Coarse Cloths; Fearnoughts; Coatings and Ticklenburgs; which he will dispose of very low by the BALE or PIECE, on a credit of SIX MONTHS.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A few Bales of India Cottons;
Twenty-four casks of Broad Hoes;

And a few Cases of

OLD SHERRY WINE,

In Cases of 4 dozen bottles.

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, Oct. 13, 1800. (2m)

S. and S. Myers,

Have received an Assortment of *India and German*

GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale upon moderate terms, at their Store one door below the Eagle Tavern.

—*ALSO*—

Bar Iron,
Wine,
Sugar,
Brandy,
Holland Gin in cases, &c.

They will give Cash for Tobacco.

Richmond, 20th October, 1800. (tx2)

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received that some contagious disease exists at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of this commonwealth, and it being the duty of the Executive to prevent the spreading of the said disease, by causing the laws made and provided for that purpose to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this Proclamation, injoining all vessels coming from the said port of Norfolk up James river, to perform Quarantine at Jordan's Point, and all other vessels coming from said port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places heretofore designated for such ports respectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they severally sailed from the said port of Norfolk. All captains and masters of vessels, sailing from the port of Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwise they will expose themselves to the penalties inflicted by the law in case of disobedience. And I do hereby call on the Superintendants of Quarantine at the said several ports, to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their duty, observing that due examination be made of all vessels about to enter their respective ports, to ascertain whence they came, and that they cause those coming from Norfolk to be forthwith conveyed to the station appointed for the port to which they are bound, and also see that the quarantine above injoined be strictly and faithfully performed, in all other respects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty-third day of Au-
(L. S.) gust, one thousand eight hundred, and of the commonwealth the twenty fifth.

James Monroe.

Hail & Delivery Bonds
For sale at this Printing-Office.

The subscriber wishes to sell his

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within seven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Westham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 500 acres of the tract is wood land.—Possession of both places may be had immediately, reserving the privilege of securing and removing the crops at present on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond July 21 1800

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUN.

And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia.

September 18, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling, Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 230 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherst land will be shewn by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. (t. f.)

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber.

Joseph Darmsdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill,

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

DANCING.

Messrs. James & Thomas Warrell,

Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that their

Dancing Academy

Will be opened on the 5th of November next, at ten o'clock, A. M. and will continue three days in every two weeks, at the yellow building formerly Mr. John Banks's compting house, near Shockoes warehouse, now occupied by the musical society, who have kindly indulged them with the use of it until a permanent situation offers.

Messrs. WARRELLS beg leave to assure the public that the attention and assiduity on their part will appear in the rapid progress of those pupils with whom they may be honored. And for the convenience of Gentlemen,

An Evening School

Will be opened, to commence at 6 o'clock of the same day.

Terms of tuition 5 dollars entrance, and 10 the quarter—or 3 dollars a month without entrance.

October 10th, 1800.

THE public is respectfully informed that the Toll Bridge from this City to Manchester is now in far better order than it has been for some years, and will shortly be still further improved.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, October 18th 1800.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Committee *of Essex County to the* People.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IF ever any occasion justified public addresses and individual exertions to rouse a nation to a sense of their duty, the present is undoubtedly such an occasion. The election which is shortly to take place, considered in connection with its probable consequences, appears as important and interesting as any event this country has ever experienced. It will fix our national character, determine whether republicanism or aristocracy is to prevail, and perhaps turn the suspended balance in favor of liberty or despotism, thro'-out the world.

Induced by these considerations thus publicly to claim your attention, we may be expected to give a summary of our political opinions. To this we submit with the greater cheerfulness, because we have been most ungenerously misrepresented by our opponents, and because we hold not a sentiment but which we would not be happy to write with a sunbeam, that all mankind might view it and condemn us to infamy, if only that one sentiment were inconsistent with justice and the rights of man.

These great principles from which the American revolution originated, which were proclaimed by the declarations of that period, and which are recognized in the constitution of the United States, form the ground on which we have taken our stand. If those astonishing transactions which we have long contemplated with so much satisfaction, were begun in rebellion, carried on in delusion, and terminated in injury to our species, then we are highly culpable. If Washington and his associates of '76 merited the abuse they received and the fate to which the hasty vengeance of tyranny consigned them, we deserve the degrading epithets so liberally bestowed upon us, and the punishment which we have already been threatened, for adhering with our whole souls to the principles on which they acted, and for using our utmost efforts to preserve the inestimable purchase of their blood.—But to you we dare appeal for a decision, whether you were rebels when you earned the immortal honors in the defence of your dearest rights, and whether the *amor patræ* which then sprung every fibre of your hearts, was an infatuation subversive of all order and destructive to society. You turn indignant from the base idea. You feel that you are the natural guardians of your own liberties, and that none but those who wish to become tyrants would direct you of that jealousy, without which they can never be preserved.

The establishment of the present constitution we considered as the concluding scene of the political drama, big with happy consequences to the human race, which had been acted on the American theatre. We viewed it as the "bond of fate" for the security of our rights, as the charter for a mighty empire to rise, exulting in the rays of liberty, and exhibiting the miracle of a government, organized and administered for the benefit of the people.—As we had scarcely escaped from the iron gripe of despotism; as we had injured those matter curfers of our race, monarchy and aristocracy, we fondly hoped we should escape their influence and innumerable miseries, ever generated by their contaminating breath. But our pleasing expectations have been disappointed. The experience of a few short years has convinced us, that there are men among us, whom no tie but interest can bind; who are actuated by an invincible thirst for power; who would prostrate the liberties of their country in "dust and ashes," if they could but snatch a sceptre and reign amidst the ruins. And our misfortune is, that these men have been trusted, and yet hold some share in the public confidence.

Passing over innumerable appendages of the same system, permit us, Fellow-Citizens, to ask you what is your opinion of the direct and violent attacks upon the constitution, which have issued from the press of Fenno, at the time his paper received the support, and was considered the official organ of government.

Why is it that those who are so loud in their applauses of the present administration, manifest universally an irreconcileable hatred against the sovereignty of the people, under the name of democracy, though this is the first and only principle recognized by the instrument beginning, "We, the people of the United States," &c. What spirit impels them to declare war against the long established emblems of freedom in which they are countenanced by the example of every high authority?

What think ye of the numerous addresses which have been poured in upon the first officer of the union, with all the false and injurious representations which they contained; of the manner in which they have been courted and received; of the answers containing or applauding threats destructive to our law, and an attempt to execute which would float our country in blood!

How do you approve a neutrality which has assumed the character of a lion to one of the contending powers, perhaps because it is a republic, and to the other, which is a tyranny, crouches with the mean submission of a spaniel? Does it meet your views of impartiality, that the injuries of France, unjustifiable as they are, should receive a tenfold exaggeration and be blazoned forth with innumerable falsehoods, to drive us into a war of "extermination," while at the same time more intolerable aggressions of Britain are as much as possible concealed from public notice, or unblushingly palliated?

Because the Alien Law, of disgraceful memory, was levelled at unfortunate foreigners, guilty of the same crime of which the fathers of American Independence glory in having been guilty; and because it was promoting the apprehension of Britain, and cutting off the cruelty, was it therefore uninteresting to you? Was it matter of indifference, that a precedent should be established under the fallacious plea of necessity, by which the strongest barriers of the Constitution could be broken down; by which the legislative, judicial, and executive powers could be blended to constitute a tremendous tribunal in the breast of a single man?

Does it meet your ideas of equality of rights, of freedom of speech and of the press, that your public servants without any authority, and in defiance of express prohibition, should fortify themselves with exclusive privileges; retire into the dark mysteries of intrigue, and forbid you at your peril to examine into their conduct? Is it any gratification to your feelings that several of your fellow-citizens, for attempting to lift the veil from public measures and giving opinions of their probable tendency, have undergone the ordeal of a federal trial, and are now languishing in prison? And to supply any deficiencies in the legitimate laws of the land, and to answer party purposes, is it your pleasure that the common law of England, Turkey, or any other foreign nation, with all its uncertain and tyrannical decisions, should be forced into operation in the national courts, to the perversion of justice, and final annihilation of the state governments?

Under whose direction did the late secretary of war, in a letter to a militia officer of Virginia, virtually declare at least one half of the people of the United States unworthy of their own defence, and hint that old tories were worthy the highest confidence? What disposition has led the president to remain silent as death respecting the militia, while he has loudly and repeatedly called for fleets and regular armies? Was it as has been allowed by pretty high authority, to awe the citizens into silence, to crush the spirit of republicanism, to enforce submission to the hateful laws at the point of the bayonet, that the late miserable *skeleton* of an army was raised?

Are you satisfied that the waste of public money should be such that after indirect taxation has warmed itself in every meal you eat, and every garment you wear; after you have paid a heavy tax on your houses and lands, still *five millions* must be obtained on loan in one year, and 3½ in another, at 8 per cent. per ann. an interest before unknown! Are you willing that every inch of soil you hold and your posterity to the latest generations, should be pledged and virtually mortgaged for the redemption of these and many other enormous sums, while millions remain unaccounted for, in the hands of public officers, who are thus capacitated to make vast fortunes by those very loans, to amass whole countries of the soldier's hard earnings, and to roll in their guilded coaches among those whom they esteem the "swinish multitude," with the insolence of an eastern despot.

Do you remember imaginary plots and conspiracies, which have been conjured into existence, to deceive you, and secure your submission to violent and oppressive measures—and that the authors of these were among the foremost to justify a stretch of power by which the president could "advise and request" a district judge, the creature of his own appointment, and who was taught to look up to him for future favors, to deliver up to the execution of British barbarity, a person under the protection of the law, with the plea of American citizenship in his mouth, and demanding a constitutional trial by jury?

Are you disposed to approve the star-chamber proceedings of a branch of the national legislature, against a printer who was hardy enough to publish some of their secret designs, evidently tending to fix an usurper in the chair of state? Indeed, are you ready to submit the constitution, which many of you have sworn to support, and which you must all feel your interest to preserve inviolate, to the uncertainty of arbitrary construction, which is already introduced, and which, if pursued must inevitably lead to consolidation, monarchy and ruin?

You are now called upon, Fellow-citizens, solemnly to pause and reflect whether such transactions, with so many others of a similar nature, have not taken place within the short time of the present administration; and whether they are not the necessary consequences of the President's political creed? We shall take leave to transcribe a few passages from a book written by John Adams, entitled, "A defence, &c." to shew his ideas of good government.

Speaking of absolute monarchies he says, "the objections to these governments is not because they are supported by nobles and a subordination of rank. Preface, page 7, Cobbet's edition.

Of the English constitution, he observes—"Not the formation of language, nor the whole art of navigation and ship-building, does more honor to the human understanding, than this system of government." The Americans have not indeed imitated it in giving a negative upon their legislature to the executive power, in this respect their balances are incomplete, very much I confess to my mortification." vol. 1. p. 70.

"So I shall shew in another (place) that a nobility or gentry in a popular government, not overbalancing it, is the very life and soul of it." Ib 164.

"To shew the utility and necessity of different orders of men and an equilibrium of power and privileges." Ib. 177.

"Thank heaven! Americans understand calling conventions; and if the time should come, as very possibly it may, when hereditary descent shall become a less evil than annual fraud and violence, such a convention may prevent the first magistrate from becoming absolute as well as hereditary" vol. 3, p. 283.

After fully appreciating the former services of Mr. Adams and considering the tendency of the above extracts with his declaration, that "republican governments may be interpreted to mean any thing," and viewing the effects of his administration, we hesitate not to ask whether you can confider him as worthy of your confidence, and whether it would not be highly absurd and dangerous again to place him at the helm of state. If he is an honest man, which we have ever tried to believe, he must of course endeavor to bring our system of government as near his ideas of perfection as possible.

A sense of duty would lead him to introduce the distinction of the 'well born,' 'the necessity of different orders of men,' exclusive 'privileges,' and a 'nobility' to preserve 'the life and soul' of our 'popular government.' This would soon tend to the condemnation of electors, under the name of 'annual fraud and violence;' the calling of a convention of the 'gentry;' the establishment of an 'hereditary' tyrant and 'nobility' with a mock representation to act under their direction, to perform their drudgery and sanction their crimes, truly according to the wonderful and 'stupendous' British system.

As to the 'English constitution,' so highly applauded by Mr. Adams, and which he is so mortified that the Americans have not more closely imitated, we have never seen it, neither do we believe there is any in existence. Their best law-writers say 'their king, lords, and commons, are omnipotent, & that their king can do no wrong,' which observations amount to as complete a definition of an unlimited tyranny as any thing we can conceive. But on turning our attention to that government, in its operations we are at a loss for its true character. We know that monarchy and aristocracy, instead of 'checking and balancing' each other, have engaged the whole authority, and united to oppress, enslave and destroy the people. They have proceeded with funding systems and loans, till there is not cash enough in the world to extinguish their debt. They have governed by mobs and false alarms, by sedition laws and standing armies, till the national spirit has sunk into the meanness of slavery. They have plunged into ruinous wars, and carried destruction over half the globe, to prevent their miserable subjects from assuming their natural rights. Even at this day, while their prime minister, besides imposing taxes which would take a volume to enumerate, is contracting a loan for upwards of ninety millions of dollars, to carry on the work of slaughter; while he is destroying the manufactures to recruit the army; while press-gangs are continually patroling the streets; while the prince, and well born, the nobility and clergy, are rioting in immense revenues, extorted from the hard earnings of the industrious poor, these injured and insulted sons of labor, are reduced by knavery and famine, to the necessity of subsisting on cheap soups, supplied by the charity of their oppressors!

These, fellow citizens, are a few of the blessed effects of that government which is represented as the standard of perfection, and which you are censured for no more exactly imitating. If there can be any thing more astonishing than that a man who held such doctrines, should ever enjoy your suffrage, it is, that the present administration has preserved so much *appearance* republicanism, and has not bent more after British example.

From this disagreeable view permit us to turn your attention to the author of the

claration of independence. We are not in the habit of sacrificing at the shrine of adulation, nor even of swelling too high the stream of merited applause.' The placid reflection of having deserved the gratitude of a free country, is the highest reward to a virtuous mind. Yet we think if ever any political character would justify a handsome eulogium, Thomas Jefferson is that character. We shall, however, without going into those warm expressions of approbation which our feelings would dictate, content ourselves with observing, that his abilities are allowed by all parties to be eminent; his integrity is unimpeached; his adherence to the principles of 1776 undoubted. He has passed with honour to himself and country, through various offices, from a member of the first congress to vice-president of the United States. His enemies who feel themselves continually accused by his superior virtues, have come forward against him with all the malice of their nature. Unmoved by sedition laws, which are not intended, and which he wants not, for his protection, they pour forth the torrents of their abuse without restraint. And if any thing coming from them can add to the lustre of his name, it is, that truth often impels them, in spite of themselves, to allow that their fear of him is founded in his excellent qualities, and that his merit, while it repels the effect of all their malignity, renders him highly dangerous and likely to succeed in the election. As the tall summit of the Andes towers into the regions of everlasting serenity, and the storms, the whirlwinds and thunders, while they vainly spend their rage against his sides, and expire in the vales below, only evince his unapproachable elevation; so rises the Man of the People, smiling in conscious security, amidst the impotent assaults of his adversaries.

These are the most conspicuous candidates for the presidency of the United States; though it is said with some appearance of probability, that many of Mr Adams's pretended friends and former supporters, dissatisfied with his *moderation*, and because he recoils from some daring attempts which they have in contemplation, mean to give their interest to gen. Pinckney, as more hardy in the cause of despotism. Survey for a moment the principles of Mr Adams, and the tendency of his administration, and tremble while you ask yourselves what must be the character of gen Pinckney, and what would be the consequences of his directing our national affairs?

It is true, citizens of New-Jersey, you cannot exercise a direct voice in the appointment of electors for president and vice-president. You have respectfully petitioned for this privilege which your neighbours of other states enjoy; you have demanded this precious right which the constitution undoubtedly gives you. Your petitions have been treated with contempt. Insult has been added to injury, and your two last legislatures, at least those of them who style themselves exclusive federalists, in fact declared that you are unworthy of being trusted in a vote of such vast importance. But they have not yet assumed to themselves their own appointment; and it remains for you to decide, at the approaching election, whether those who deprive you of an invaluable right, and premeditatedly abuse you, yet retain your confidence; whether you are willing to be considered as a kind of vassals, useful only in paying the demands of extortion, and supporting the luxury of rulers, but extremely dangerous in the free exercise of your suffrages?

An ungenerous majority of your legislature, confident in strength and presuming your vigilance would never awake, having then assumed your high prerogative, that body must give the voice of this state in the choice of president; and it is calculated that the votes of New Jersey will decide this great, this interesting election. Is it possible that patriotism can remain inactive on the eve of such a momentous event? When the loss of a single vote in the legislature, when even the want of your exertions, individual citizens, may forfeit the rich purchase of American blood, and prepare an inheritance of servitude for millions yet unborn—are any other considerations necessary to rouse you to action? Heaven has entrusted you with liberty, a deposit of immense value. Your solemn obligations to preserve it at every hazard, are not only connected with your love to yourselves and posterity, but likewise with the relation in which it places you in the surrounding world. If you cast back this celestial gift, as unworthy of attention, the nations to which you have proudly pointed out the road to happiness, nay, will recoil from all attempts to pursue, and felicitate themselves with the dreadful enjoyment of slavery, without any useless struggles or revolutionary violence.

While your native fields are yet fertile with the blood of your brethren; while you can yet point to the marks of desolation and war; while the wounds are scarcely healed which you received in your country's defence, can you tamely resign the fair reward of such a tremendous conflict? Can you think of coming on terms with slavery, renounce the character of freemen, bend with dastardly meanness to the frown of a tyrant, and hold your lives and property by the capricious tenure of his smile? While he shall ravage from you the products of your industry to uphold his extravagance; compel your sons to bleed in the battles his ambition shall have provoked, will it be any consolation to reflect that he was once your neighbor, poor and undistinguished like yourselves; that you called him into notice for public good, and that you suffered him to bribe, deceive and flatter you, till your chains were riveted? In this situation the cutting reflection of having ever tasted the sweets of liberty would sting you to the soul, and leave you inexpressibly miserable

But, citizens, your destinies yet remain at your own control—you are not called upon to hazard a doubtful contest, nor try the uncertain, disgraceful and ruinous expedient of violent measures. But all the considerations which can possibly operate upon generous minds, loudly call upon you to come forward in the peaceable, constitutional exercise of your duty at the ensuing election. Your united and decisive voice will remove the grievances of which you complain, will change the measures so destructive to your welfare, and save your country. The powerful states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York, have nobly led the way. You have witnessed the effects of these republican triumphs. ——You have seen the confusion of the cabinet, the dissolution of an army which had cost you millions, and the whole system of terror staggering under the strokes. Arouse then on this glorious occasion, seize the favorable opportunity and complete the work of reformation so happily begun. Never permit New-Jersey, who has formerly been among the foremost in the field of fame, to tarnish her early honors, and desert the cause of liberty.

The extravagance and madness of the aristocratic faction have fully exposed their designs, the exertions of the insulted and indignant friends to equal rights have opened the way to an easy and triumphant deliverance; indeed, such a crisis has arrived that a single neglected moment may be fraught with incalculable misery and disgrace, or one great effort will seal your political salvation, and entitle you to the thanks of the whole human race. But if it be possible you so far forget yourselves as to let slip this precarious season; if you can scorn the directing hand of heaven which evidently points out the road to safety, you may expect to feel the heavy consequences of your errors, when your case is desperate. And you will pardon us if we tell you, what you will acknowledge, that you will richly deserve to experience the redoubled operation of that violent system which has received a partial and momentary suspension to deceive you; to bear all the insolence and intolerable calamities of despotism, and even to suffer the weighty vengeance of those whose tender mercies are cruelty.

But it is unfair for an instant to suppose you capable of committing political suicide: that you are unable to reject the language of nature, while your off-spring looks up to you with inexpressible eloquence and demand the legacy of uncorrupted freedom, or that you can forget your sacred honor which is pledged for the preservation of your rights. That spirit which compelled you to resist and triumph over the British tyrant yet remains, and is equally ready to clip the aspiring wing of any domestic usurper. You will act like yourselves, firm, temperate, and magnanimous. Though you have been lulled into a dangerous lethargy—though attempts have been made fatally to deceive you—though you have been led in the unsuspecting honesty of your hearts to the verge of ruin, yet you will retrieve your wavering character; you will take your safety into your own hands; you will rise in your majesty and speak with that dignity which shall command respect. You will carry confusion into the council of your oppressors, while they will shrink back into their native insignificance and acknowledge with consternation, the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

FOREIGN NEWS

LONDON, September 1.

KLEBER.

"Liberty. *"Equality*

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"Head-quarters at Cairo, 1st Messidor, 8th year of the French republic, one and indivisible

"Menou commander in chief, to sir Sidney Smith, commanding his Britannic majesty's ship the Tiger.

"I have received, sir, the letter which you have done me the honor to write from on board the Tiger, off Rhodes, on the 9th June. As the execrable murder committed upon the commander in chief Kleber, has deprived the French army of their leader, I have undertaken to command them. As your allies, the Turks, could not conquer the French at El-Arisch, they made use of daggers—which dastards alone employ to be revenged. A Janissary, sent from Gaza 42 days ago, has been chosen to perpetrate this horrid act. The French wish to believe that the mussulmen alone are guilty. The murder shall be known to all nations, who all have the same interest to revenge it. The conduct which you, sir, have yourself observed respecting the convention concluded at El Arisch, plainly shews how I must act. You demanded the ratification of your court, and I too must likewise demand that of the consuls, who now govern the French republic, for the treaty that may be concluded between the army under my command, the English and their allies. It is now the only legal and authentic method to be adopted in negociation. I, too, detest the horrors of war, like you sir, and wish to see an end to the misery it occasions. But I will in no respect act any wise contrary to the honor of the French republic and her armies. I am perfectly convinced that you entertain the same sentiments of good faith, honor and morality, which ought to characterize treaties concluded between nations.

"The French republicans are strangers to those stratagems of war, of which Mr. Morris's papers make mention. They know no other rule of conduct, but courage in battle, generosity after victory, and the strict observance of treaties.

"One hundred and fifty Englishmen are prisoners of war here. Had I only listened to republican generosity, I would have sent them back, without considering them as prisoners, for they have been taken on the coast of Egypt, and without arms, and I am convinced the consuls would have approved of my conduct. But your allies, the Turks, detain the citizen and chief of brigade Baudet, adjutant of general Kleber, though his person ought to have been sacred, even to barbarians, for he went on a parley.

"I have thus been forced against my will and inclination to use reprisals against your countrymen; but they shall be released the moment citizen Baudet reaches Damietta. He shall there be exchanged for Mustapha Pacha and other Turkish commissaries. If, as I make no doubt, you possess influence with your allies, this affair will soon be settled Your honor is interested in it, and it concerns 150 of your countrymen.

"I have the honor to repeat to you, sir, that with an enthusiastic joy I shall see terminate a war which has so long disturbed the whole world. It behoves the French and English nations to esteem, and not to destroy each other; but if they treat together, it must be on conditions equally honorable to both, and equally conducive to their respective welfare.

"Please to accept, sir, of the most sincere assurances of my esteem and respect.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

"ABDULLAH BEY, J MENOU."

Letter from sir Sidney Smith to general Menou, commander in chief of the French army in Egypt, dated Jeppa, June 22, 1800.

"GENERAL,

"I received this evening the letter dated the 20th June, which you have done me the honor to write me. At the moment at which I expected to see general Kleber under the most fortunate and favorable auspices, I learn with the highest chagrin, and with the greatest grief, his tragical death. I immediately communicated to the grand vizier and the Ottoman ministers, in the terms in which you communicated to me this melancholy event, and nothing but the certainty and the details with which you gave me this intelligence, could have induced their excellencies to believe it. The grand vizier formerly and officially declared to me, that he had not the least knowledge of those who committed this assassination, and I am very sure that his declaration is true and sincere, and without entering into the details of this melancholy event, which gives me inexpressible uneasiness, I shall content myself with replying to the articles of your letter which treat of our affairs.

"If the grand vizier has retained in his camp the aid de camp Baudot, who was sent to him at Jehil il Illam, it is because his excellency did not think it right to suffer any person to depart from his camp at the moment when he saw himself surrounded by his enemies. Baudot was detained at Jehil il Illam, as the Turkish officers, detained to serve as hostages reciprocally with him, were detained at Cairo.

"This aid de camp has been sent to the Ottoman fleet, to be exchanged as you desired, and in the mean time, his excellency the captain Pacha having arrived here, his absence from the fleet has caused the desired exchange to be put off. When his excellency shall have returned to his fleet, as the aid de camp Baudot is before Alexandria, the business of the exchange may be concluded if you think proper. But I do not see why you should make it to depend upon an affair which only concerns you and the Porte, the setting at liberty 150 English, who were ship wrecked at Cape Bralos I expect from your good faith, and from your justice, that according to the regulations agreed upon between our nations, for the reciprocal exchange of our prisoners, which we are authorized to carry into effect, you will permit the return of captain Butal, his officers, and crew.

"The promises which you make me in the hope of reciprocal ones being made by me, cannot be applied to this circumstance and I think it superfluous to offer you in return the promise of my good offices in favor of a person who finds himself in a disagreeable situation which I myself have experienced. I am persuaded that the grand vizier will give the stamp of his generous and high approbation to all the honorable proceedings we may have one with another. The stratagems of war are unknown both to you and to us; and besides that, I shall continue to comport myself towards you with the same frankness, and the same good faith that I have hitherto done. I shall earnestly employ all my efforts to pevent any person with whom I have any influence, from holding a conduct contrary to these principles. Be persuaded that the hostile dispositions which have been announced by the first opposition to the execution of the treaty, and which has acquired both extent and publicity, may be done away by the means which the present circumstances will furnish to the two parties of corresponding and mutually understanding each other, and that in the end we shall be united by the bonds of a sincere friendship. In the mean time we shall carry on war with the means which we have hitherto employed against you, and with those farther ones which we can procure, and we shall endeavor to render ourselves worthy of the esteem of your brave troops.

"The hostilities which you have committed without waiting for the reply of lord Keith, who was not acquainted with the convention for the evacuation of Egypt, has served as the rule of our conduct. I had not asked of my court its ratification. I had only endeavored to obviate some unforeseen difficulties which opposed themselves to the return of the French into their country.

"General Kleber, in the last preliminaries which were stopped, not having made it understood that the treaty which was to follow would require the ratification of the consuls who now govern France; this condition which you put into your preliminaries, appears to be a refusal to evacuate Egypt, and the grand vizier has charged me to demand from you on this subject, a clear and precise answer. You desire as well as me the termination of the calamities of war which desolate the whole universe.

"It is in your power to remove one of the obstacles which oppose the conclusion of peace, by evacuating Egypt on the conditions agreed upon by gen. Kleber; if you refuse this, we will employ all our means, and all those of our allies, to oblige you to some conditions which may not be so advantageous for you. I cannot dissemble to you how much the discharge of this duty will cost me, but the evacuation of Egypt being a point so interesting to the good of humanity, the way of conferences and correspondence for making the necessary dispositions for this purpose, is always open.

"As the admiral, under whose orders I act, is at a considerable distance from me, I am authorised to subscribe to such arrangements as circumstances may require, and though under the present circumstances I am not in the situation of making any new proposition, yet I am ready to listen to any which you may be disposed to make to me; and I can officially assure you that I will use every means in my power to oppose every inconsiderable step, and every vexatious opposition, from whatever quarter it may proceed.

I will strictly perform the precise instructions of my court: I know its principles are founded on the most exact equity and justice. My conduct shall strictly conform to these principles, and all my efforts shall be employed in performing my duty, and promoting its interests. As it is not yet certain to what part I am going, I must beg you to send your answer by two couriers, one to Alexandria, and the other to Jaffa, at the camp of the Grand Vizier."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated July 28.

"A few days ago fresh intelligence reached us from Egypt.

"General Kleber has been murdered, and general Menou has succeeded him in his command. It is reported that a Janissary, under the pretence of delivering a petition to Kleber, stabbed him. General Menou in a letter which he wrote to sir Sidney Smith, says, that the assassin had been purposely sent from Gaza to commit the murder. But there are sufficient reasons to believe the contrary; and Menou himself is accused of having hired the murderer, an Egyptian in disguise, who was cut in pieces immediately after the assassination.

"Other reports say, that the murderer was probably actuated by private revenge, as the French had committed unheard of cruelties, especially at Boulac, a suburb of Cairo, where they spared neither women or children.

"What occasions the suspicions against general Menou are his jacobinical principles and his having been at the head of that French party in Egypt, which was always against the evacuation of that country.

"General Kleber who was as much beloved by the other party as they hate his successor, is generally regretted here; and his death is the more unwelcome to the Porte as he was on the eve of adopting the capitulation of El Arisch for the evacuation of Egypt. Menou immediately broke off these negociations, declaring that he first required the consent of his government.

"The Porte will now take up arms again, and the grand vizier and captain pacha are conjointly to decide the fate of Egypt by the sword. The former is said to have completed his army, and will have a reinforcement of 45,000 fresh troops under the pacha of Maden. The captain Pacha has likewise a strong corps of Albanese on board his fleet, and the attack will be made in various points When the last letters left Gaza, the captain pacha had sailed thence with his fleet.

"Tichelebi Effendi, late paymaster of the army of Egypt, has been appointed minister for foreign affairs. He is a man of great talents and influence, and highly esteemed by the grand signior."

Inundation in China.

The late overland dispatch brought recent accounts from Canton, stating that an uncommon succession of rain had laid entire districts in China under water. The great river Hoambo had been swoln to such excess, as totally to wash from its banks many of the villages which adorned them, and inundate all the adjacent country.—Such of the inhabitants as escaped this awful visitation, had fled with the remains of their property to the hills.

The beautiful and level plains, which lately exhibited all the rich variety of cultivation, were, at the date of these accounts, covered with boats employed in collecting the wreck of the country floating on the waters.

Lord St. Vincent has moored his vessels in such a manner, that whilst the season will admit of his retaining his situation, it is impossible that a vessel of any description can either leave or enter Brest. Our tars were in high spirits at the prospect of more active service.

September 9.

The following is the price of the French funds during the three first days of the present month:—

		Tiers Consolide	*Rente Provisoire*
Sept.	1,	32 : 88	18 : 13
	2,	31 : 88	17 : 13
	3,	31 : 50	17 : 0

HAGUE, August 20.

The projects of the English are no longer doubtful. They wish to establish themselves in Zealand, of which they wish to take possession in the name of the stadtholder. He has there a great number of partizans. Masters of Zealand, they could unceasingly harrass the other parts of the Batavian Republic, as well as the low countries, and would oblige the French and Batavians to keep constantly in them a great number of troops.

BOURDEAUX, August 20.

General Alexander Berthier passed our walls on the day before yesterday, travelling post to Berlin with six horses, on his road to Spain. He stopped no longer than was necessary for him to change horses, and appears to be very anxious to get to Madrid, where it is said, he has a mission of importance to fulfil.

NEW-YORK, October 21.

Respecting CURRACOA.

Capt. Peck, of the Huron, arrived here on Saturday from St. Kitts, informs, that in consequence of news they had received from Curracoa, the United States ships Patapsco and Merrimack, sailed from St. Kitts for Curracoa, three days before he left that port, which was on the 3d inst.

The following articles are from Jamaica Newspapers, received by the editor of this Gazette.

Jamaica, September 18.

The American ship Eagle, from New-York, bound to Curracoa, detained by his Majesty's ship Nereide, arrived on Tuesday evening.

We understand that information is received by an officer of his Majesty's ship Nereide, sent on purpose, that the marines from that vessel had landed on the island of Curracoa, and had taken possession of two very strong places, which were surrendered to them without the least resistance.

September 19.

In our paper of yesterday, we mentioned that information had been received of the Marines from the Nereide, having taken possession of two places in Curracoa, we have since been able to learn the cause of it. Some time ago, about 30 small vessel, having French troops on board, arrived at that Island from Guadaloupe, to assist the banditti that had rebelled against their masters; those planters whose slaves had remained faithful to them, and who were afraid of an attack from the insurgents, requested, as we are informed, that two passes, well fortified, but which they could not protect, should be taken possession of by the English marines, on board the Nereide, then cruising off the coast, which request the captain humanely consented to, to protect them from the inroads of their barbarous enemy. The American ship Eagle sent in here by the Nereide, has, we understand, on board several thousand stand of arms and a vast quantity of gunpowder, which it is affirmed, she was carrying to supply the rebels with.

We understand that in consequence of advices received from Curracoa, his Majesty's ships Meleager, La Legere, and another frigate sailed this morning for that island with all the marines belonging to the fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

Pennsylvania, ss

IN THE NAME,

And by the Authority of the Commonwealth.

BY THOMAS M'KEAN,

GOVERNOR of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS it is declared by the Constitution of the United States, that for the purpose of electing a President and vice-President, '*Each state shall appoint in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives, to which the state may be entitled in Congress*"; AND WHEREAS, the Legislature of Pennsylvania has omitted to direct the manner in which this State shall appoint the Electors of President and Vice-President, to be chosen at the next ensuing election for that purpose to be holden; and the ordinary period prescribed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, for the annual Session of the General Assembly, will not arrive, until the said next ensuing Election of a President and Vice-President has been holden and completed, conformably to the Constitution and Laws of the United States: AND WHEREAS it is incumbent on the Executive Magistrate of this Commonwealth, as far as his power and jurisdiction extend, to take care that the Laws be faithfully executed; and, more especially, that the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the State (the supreme laws of the land) be preserved entire and operative in all the provisions thereof; *NOW*, actuated by motives of official duty, impressed with a just sense of the importance of the object, and desirous to avoid, on my part, every cause of reproach and responsibility, I have deemed it expedient to convene the General Assembly, TO THE INTENT, that, on this extraordinary occasion, the Legislature may possess an opportunity of fulfilling its Federal obligations, the State may enjoy its legitimate influence in the Councils of the Union, and the National Government may derive energy and stability from a regular organization of its departments.

THEREFORE, and by virtue of the authority to me in such case given, in and by the Constitution of the Commonwealth, I have issued this Proclamation, HEREBY convening the General Assembly to hold a Session on Wednesday the Fifth Day of November next at the *Court House* in the Borough of Lancaster: And, of which time and place of convening, all persons therein concerned are required to take notice.

GIVEN under my hand, & the Great Seal of the State, at Lancaster, the eighteenth day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of the Commonwealth the twenty fifth.

By the Governor.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

October 21.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON has been some time occupied in writing another *Vindication* of himself, *contra* JOHN ADAMS. It is already printed at New York. 200 copies only, he has taken with him for distribution, on a *trip* which he is now about to take; the remaining copies are not to be circulated until the production shall have undergone the investigation of a *Pickeronian* CAUCUS. We expect to be able soon to exhibit this secret *curiosity pro bono publico!*

(Aurora.)

October 22.

WILLIAM COBBETT has iſſued propoſals for continuing in London the publication of Porcupine's Gazette.

(*Phil. Gaz.*)

October 23.

Extract of a letter from a Gentlemen at Fort Wilkinſon on the Oconee, Georgia, to his Correſpondent in this City, dated September 27, 1800.

"All appearances of hoſtilities with the Indians are at an end. The Indians are coming in as uſual to trade with us. I aſked ſome of them what had become of Bowles, they anſwered, "he is gone off; the Indians all fall out with him. he tell them big lie, they find him out; but Colonel Hawkins tell them true. they like him."

"The Indians have lately committed ſome depredations on the Spaniards, two perſons of that nation have been killed."

The arrival of the Cartel ſhip Benjamin Franklin, in 47 days from Bordeaux.

By this veſſel there are diſpatches from our Envoys, for the Preſident of the United States.

We have been favored with the peruſal of ſome private letters from Joel Barlow, and an American official character at Paris, from which we learn the following particulars.—

That the negociations which had been ſuſpended, through no miſunderſtanding but merely the circumſtances of the government, being engaged ſolely in purſuits which required an united and concentrated direction of its energies—had been renewed, and a liberal ſpirit appeared to actuate the negociations on both ſides. From the nature of the diſcuſſions which have been voluminous, it was not expected that the whole buſineſs of the miſſion could poſſibly be concluded during the preſent winter. Overtures were made therefore for ſuch intermediate arrangements, as ſhould put an end to the preſent injurious ſtate of things between the two countries, to renew the commercial intercourſes, and to put a fatal ſtop to every thing tending to warfare.

The Americans in France are treated on the old footing of friendſhip and partiality, and it appears to be a ſentiment adopted by the Government of France that no ſtep ought to be taken at the preſent ſeaſon, which might ſubject the American republic to the hoſtile jealouſy or depredations of any other power, under the pretence of the ſtipulations of a treaty.

Generals *La Fayette* and *Koſciuſko* were both at Paris, and attended at a public entertainment on the 4th July, commemorative of American Independence. There were preſent the American Envoys and four of the former French Miniſters to this country, of whom Barbe Marbois, and Lafere, are the only names we recollect.

Mr. Fenwick, ſeveral years our Conſul at Bourdeaux, and who has heretofore experienced ſo much federal calumny for his adherence to the republican cauſe, arrived in this veſſel.

We have received the *Gazette of France*, and ſome other French papers down to a late date.

Actual information of moment they contain little which we have not before had through the medium of Engliſh and German prints. And as to the views or projects of the government, it would be a want of judgment to expect to find them in the Journals, where the *liberty of the Preſs has no true exiſtence*.

The ſpeculations and conjectures of the Journals, however, give ſome idea of the temper and turn of mind of the ſpeculative politicians, on which account we ſhall give ſuch articles as may be likely to afford matter of reflection, though certainly it would be abſurd to calculate upon the *projects and views* of Buonaparte. His plans are ſeldom to be approached before the moment, when like thunder, they unfold themſelves. An army forming at Amiens, is ſaid to be intended to invade England or Ireland. It is one reaſon with us for doubting the intention alledged, that it has been ſo declared. The poſition of the army is favorable to guard againſt any of thoſe hoſtile expeditions which have been lately fitted out in England. Whoſe object alſo has been to confound and amuſe *John Bull* only, or a buſtle of military movements and the ſhew of power, and thereby turn the Engliſh mind from the diſaſtrous ſtate in which that country is placed by the ſucceſſes of the French in Germany, and the dangers which menace its navy, and its commercial and financial reſources, by the northern combination and the menaced invaſion of Portugal.

This army at Amiens, one of the letters of an American in Paris ſays, will be a powerful auxiliary as to the force, and a ſchool of diſcipline for the armies on the Lower Rhine and Danube, ſhould the emperor continue to reject the only opportunity for his ſalvation.

Some of the American diplomatic corps had gone to Switzerland, no doubt on a party of *pleaſure*—for it cannot be to negociate a treaty;—perhaps to *make an index* for the recent revolution of the power in that ancient republic.

A change had taken place in the Supreme Tribunal, before which caſes of naval capture are to be decided at Paris.—The former Preſident of the Tribunal, was a man of tardy and timid habits. He is ſucceeded by *Berlier*, a man of much energy, and who was a member of the committee of Public Safety after the fall of Robeſpierre. He is an ardent advocate for the freedom of the ſeas.

Yeſterday arrived at Fort Mifflin, the three maſted ſchooner La Dianna, Mr. Calwell, (prize maſter) prize to the United States ſchooner Experiment, capt. Stewart, taken the 1ſt October, laden with ſugar, coffee and cotton, and carried into St. Kitts, which place ſhe left the 5th inſt. General Rigaud was on board at the time of capture—he was lodged in charge of Commodore Truxton, at St. Kitts.

WILMINGTON, October 25.

Republicaniſm Triumphant!

In Allegany county, where at the laſt year's election there was a majority of *eleven hundred* votes for the Federal Ticket—the Republicans have this year carried *every candidate*, from the Congreſs-man to the Coroner, by a majority of not leſs than *nine hundred*. Albert Gallatin is conſequently re-elected.

BALTIMORE, October 23.

The United States frigate Preſident, captain Truxton, has recaptured an Engliſh merchantman, with a valuable cargo, and ſent her into St. Kitts.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, received by the ſhip Two Friends, arrived at New-York, dated Sept. 2, 1800.

"Negociations are certainly going forward for a treaty between this country and France—little doubt is entertained, but that it will eventually take place."

October 24.

Letters from Jerſey ſay, that federaliſm has triumphed in that ſtate in the late election. It is ſaid their next legiſlature will be more federal than ever it was.

CHARLESTON, October 15.

On Monday laſt the Poll was opened in this city, for the election of a Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, and a Senator and fifteen Repreſentatives in the Legiſlature of this ſtate. It cloſed yeſterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. General C C Pinckney was the candidate ſupported by the Federaliſts, the only true republicans and lovers of their country and its conſtitution—He was ſucceſsful, and had a majority of 236 as a Senator. The candidate ſet up by the oppoſition, was Col. Wm. Lee, a worthy reſpectable and good citizen.—At the cloſe of the poll, the total number of voters were 1010, of which there were for,

Gen. C. C Pinckney—	613
Col. Wm. Lee—	387
Majority,	236

The votes for a Repreſentative to Congreſs and for members of the houſe of Repreſentatives have not yet been counted over. Mr. Thomas Lowndes, the candidate for congreſs, will, without doubt, be unanimouſly elected; and enter as honorably into public life, as ever ſo young a man did.

There can be no doubt alſo, of the Federal liſt for Repreſentatives having a handſome majority.

PETERSBURG, October 28.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in Bourdeaux, to a gentleman in this town, dated Auguſt 27, 1800.

"Although the negociations of the American Envoys at Paris have been prolonged beyond our expectations, yet, from the lateſt and beſt information, we are led to hope, that they will be terminated ſhortly, by an amicable arrangement, and the re-eſtabliſhment of a direct intercourſe between the two countries."

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Friday, October 31, 1800.

Extract from the Records of the Treaſury, as publiſhed by Albert Gallatin, eſq.

"Increaſe of public debt from the 1ſt day of January, 1800, nine millions, four hundred and fifty-two thouſand, two hundred and ſixty-four dollars and thirty-eight cents."

THIS enormous ſum in Spaniſh dollars would load two hundred ninety-five waggons, carrying each one ton weight. The annual augmentation of the debt, ſince the year 1790, to the beginning of this year, will yearly load twenty-nine waggons with ſilver at a ton weight per load.

Is this the proſperity which has been wrung in our ears from New-Hampſhire to Georgia? Is this the reſult of *that* wiſe adminiſtration, which has been trumpetted about from almoſt *every pulpit* in New-England? Is this additional load to the public debt, the fruit of what has been arrogantly ſtiled a neutral poſition?

Where are the members of congreſs who in their farewell addreſſes extolled *the purity and ability* of the preſent adminiſtration! Are theſe yokes about our necks ſome of the *good crops*, in the metaphor of Robert G. Harper! where he ſays, "if you had an overſeer, who for 10 years together, had made good crops, and kept your plantation in excellent order, would you turn him away? ... the country are held to pay, may afford very good pickings for *overſeers*; but a continuation of them will ſoon drain *the land* of every thing valuable, and bankrupt *the owners*. Mr. Harper again ſays, 'we know the preſent adminiſtration by the ſucceſs of their actions.' Do, my fellow citizens, for a moment, let us ſearch for this ſucceſs. Is it in taxing every article that a man eats, drinks, or wears, of foreign growth or manufacture, at an average rate of twenty per cent ad valorum? Is it to be found in borrowing money at 8 per cent. per annum? Is it in a ſtamp tax, in a land tax, or in a houſe tax? ſhall we ſeek for it in the management of our exterior relations? Is it in the indiſcriminate capture of our veſſels by the Britiſh? Is it in the proſtration of our independence and character at the court of St. James," by Mr. King and Mr. Sitgreaves? Or, is it to be found in the diſpatches of our envoys at Paris?

Where is the character of John Chew Thomas, a member of congreſs from Maryland, who told his conſtituents laſt May, that the public debt of the United States 'had diminiſhed,' and amounted only to 'about *ſeventy millions* of dollars,' when the true account of the preſent debt is proved beyond all controverſy, on the 1ſt of January, 1800, to amount to 79,203,631 dollars, 15 cents.

What becomes of the veracity or political honor of Mr. Sedgwick, who informed his conſtituents laſt June, that the public debt had decreaſed *four millions* of dollars? Is it not aſtoniſhing that the public agents in their ſpeeches affect to regard the opinions and feelings of their conſtituents, and in their public ſtatements treat them as men deſtitute of eyes and ears!!!

Can theſe men in any view of the caſe be entitled to further confidence from a people they have ſo groſsly deceived? Have the adminiſtration conducted like overſeers; or, rather have they not gone on like proprietors of the treaſury? and are they not now pledging the country, for the payment of navy yards and any other project that will either corrupt the people or make friends.

(*Boſt. pap.*)

On Saturday, 4th October, a violent ſtorm did much damage at Charleſton, S. C. Twelve or 14 ſmall crafts, lying at the wharves, were ſunk. Wharves were torn up, ſeveral houſes blown down, unroofed, &c. And we are ſorry to add, that a Mrs. Chriſtburg was killed in her bed by the fall of her houſe; and Mr. Chriſtburg, and one of his children, ſeverely wounded.

Dr. Euſtis, a worthy republican and John Codman, an Anglo-Federaliſt, are nominated at Boſton by the repreſentative parties to ſupply the place of Harriſon G. Otis reſigned.

From a New-York paper.

Extract from Van Braam's account of the Dutch Embaſſy to China, in 1794 and '95.

"During our ſtay this morning in the village of Fan-kohn, I had an opportunity of ſeeing a tinker execute what I believe is unknown in Europe; he mended and ſoddered frying pans of caſt Iron that were cracked & full of holes, and reſtored them to their primetive ſtate, ſo that they become as ſerviceable as ever. He even took ſo little pains to effect this and ſucceeded ſo ſpeedily, as to excite my aſtoniſhment. It muſt indeed appear impoſſible to any who has not been witneſs to the proceſs.

"All the apparatus of the workman conſiſts in a little box ſixteen inches long and ſix wide, and eighteen inches in depth, divided in two parts. The upper contains three drawers with the neceſſary ingredients; in the lower is a bellows, which, when a fire is wanted, is adapted to a furnace eight inches long and four inches wide. The crucibles for melting the ſmall pieces of Iron intended to ſerve as ſodder, are a little larger than the bowl of a common tobacco pipe, and of the ſame earth of which they are made in Europe: thus the whole buſineſs of ſoddering is executed.

"The workman receives the melted matter out of the crucible upon a piece of wet paper, approaches it to one of the holes or cracks in the frying pan, and apolies it there, while his aſſiſtant ſmoothes it over by ſcraping the ſurface, and afterwards rubs it with a bit of wet linen. The number of crucibles which have been deemed neceſſary are thus ſucceſſively emptied in order to ſtop up all the holes with the melted iron, which conſolidates and incorporates itſelf with the broken utenſil, and which becomes as good as new. The furnace which I ſaw was calculated to contain eight crucibles at a time; and while the fuſion was going on, was covered with a ſtone by way of increaſing the intenſity of the heat.

[If from this hint cracked pot-aſh kettles can be repaired, the manufactures of pot aſh will be greatly benefited by this communication.]

The Board of Health of Philadelphia have paſſed reſolutions annulling the reſtrictions laid on the intercourſe between that city and thoſe of Baltimore, Norfolk and Providence, R. I.

From a late experiment it has been aſcertained that if an ant-hill be opened and a living frog expoſed in it, the animal will die in leſs than 4 or 5 minutes though it has not been bit by the ants. This is attributed to a ſtrongly poiſonous vapour that exhales from theſe little inſects, and which, when collected in ſufficient quantity for analyſis, appears to be in a high degree cauſtic.

A man, paſſionately fond of wreſtling, could not, however, ſucceed in that exerciſe at the public games but, was overcome, diſgraced and thrown. After ſome time, he took it into his head to ſtudy and practice phyſic. Being aſked his motive for chooſing that profeſſion, he anſwered, "I *am determined to bring them to the ground one way or the other.*"

HESSIAN FLY

Seriouſly alarming!

Extract of a letter from Montgomery County, Pennſylvania, October 8.

"We are very much alarmed for our growing crop of wheat, from the Heſſian Fly having appeared to a moſt extraordinary degree amongſt what has been early ſown. One of my neighbours is ploughing up what he had put in, as it was too much damaged to produce any thing, and means to ſow it over again. The dread of this evil induces me to ſow ſo late that I cannot yet tell the fate of mine; a quantity having ſprung up early in my ſtubble field, I have carefully examined it, and find almoſt every ſtalk infected with the Fly. I wiſh my brother farmers would immediately examine their wheat, as it is not yet too late to ſow it anew, if what they have already ſown appears to be deſtroyed. One of the beſt crops I ever had was ſown in November. I have ſown a ſtrip of rye round my field and a ſtrip acroſs it, which ſome perſons think will prevent the mildew, to which the late ſowings are expoſed; I think the experiment worth trying, and that there is a probability of its being ſucceſsful. It may be of uſe to give this notice immediate and general circulation."

Singular Advertiſement, from a New-York paper.

Whereas my huſband John Charles Lutgert, a dirty Dutchman, between five and ſix feet high, has a round face, ſnub noſe, large mouth and teeth, ſquint eyed & marked with the ſmall pox—in addition to this, he has long ſmall legs, knock kneed, hump'd back, cat ham'd, and a fool—did about the firſt of June laſt forſake me, and abſent himſelf in a clandeſtine manner from my board without my approbation or any known cauſe or provocation on my part. Now know ye, that I do in conſequence of all above mentioned, diſown and reject him from this time, forever—and I do furthermore requeſt, that no one will uſe the leaſt influence in their power to return him to me again, as I am reſolved to adhere ſtrictly to this reſolution; for by his abſence, I am relieved from a deteſted nuiſance. Now, know ye moreover, that I do by theſe preſents grant unto the ſaid Lutgert, free and uninterrupted ingreſs and regreſs into any part of the world, my bed only excepted.

POLLY LUTGERT.

[In the name of wonder, Madam, how came you to marry ſuch a hideous ugly dog as you have deſcribed?]

To be ſold, for ready money,

On Friday, the 14th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART OF A

Tract of Land,

Lying in Louiſa County, known by the name of *BOSWELL'S ORDINARY*, to include the improvements, and to contain two hundred and ninety three acres; deſignated by bounds to be made known at the day of ſale; according to the laſt will and teſtament of Col. John Boſwell, deceaſed.

RICHARD C. JOHNSON, Ex'or of THOMAS JOHNSON MINOR, the only Executor of Col. JOHN BOSWELL, dec.

Slaves for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt made to us by William Cannon of the county of Buckingham, to ſecure to Cunninghams and Guerrant, of New-Canton, the payment of a certain ſum of money therein mentioned, we ſhall SELL, to the higheſt bidder, for Caſh, in the town of New-Canton, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, eight valuable

VIRGINIA-BORN SLAVES,

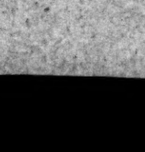
to wit; Charles, Frank, John, Major, Lewis, Kit, Lucy and Charity.

Wm. Anderſon, Daniel Bagby, } *Truſtees*

Oct. 27, 1800. *tds*

☞ *I OFFER FOR SALE*

MY PROPERTY



In this city, (as deſirable as any therein) ſituated on the brow of the Hill, between the Governor's and Col. Mayo's.

James Strange.

Richmond, October 6, 1800.

☞ The above property (which has all the advantages of the hill, and is almoſt in the centre of buſineſs) will be ſet up to the higheſt bidder in TWO LOTS: 1ſt, the Buildings and Garden—2d, the Vacant Ground on the ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 12th day of November next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, before the front door of the Eagle Tavern, for approved notes, payable one half in ninety days, the other half in ſix months. I will attend at home every afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock, for the purpoſe of (and will take pleaſure in) ſhewing any perſon the premiſes and conveniences, which are rarely to be met with, and well worthy the attention of thoſe intending to reſide in this city: ſuch another favorable opportunity may not again offer. *J. S.*

30th October, 1800.

PRIVATE

Board & Entertainment

IN the houſe lately occupied by Mr. GOELLER, on the ſouth ſide of the main ſtreet, three doors above the bridge—Where gentlemen can be furniſhed with

Oyſter & Beefſteak SUPPERS,

&c. &c. at the ſhorteſt notice.

John S. Pleaſants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800. tf

Bolo's meeting houſe, TWO COWS and a white back, marked with a crop in each ear and a hole in the right one—appraiſed to 8 dollars and a half. The other a red brindle, 3 years old, marked with a ſwallow fork in each ear and underkeel in the left—appraiſed to 5 dollars.

John Smith.

April 17, 1800. 3t

Form of the Republican Ticket.

The following perſons are ſelected by the Voter, whoſe name is written on the back of this Ticket for Electors of Preſident and Vice Preſident.

George Wythe, of the City of Richmond.
William Newſum, of Princeſs Anne.
Edmund Pendleton, ſen. of Caroline.
William H. Cabell, of Amherſt.
James Madiſon, jun. of Orange.
John Page, of Gloucester.
Tho's Newton, jun. of Norfolk Borough.
Carter B. Harriſon, of Prince George.
General Joſeph Jones, of Dinwiddie.
William B. Giles, of Amelia.
Creed Taylor, of Cumberland.
Thomas Read, ſen. of Charlotte.
George Penn, of Patrick.
Walter Jones, of Northumberland.
Richard Brent, of Prince William.
William Ellzey, of Loudoun.
Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge.
Gen. John Brown, of Hardy.
Gen. John Preſton, of Montgomery.
Hugh Holmes, of Frederick.
Archibald Stuart, of Auguſta.

Notice.

OBSERVING in Mr. Pleaſants' paper of the 7th inſt. an advertiſement of M. S. Pottinx, offering for ſale under a deed of truſt, the houſe and lot, whereon I now reſide, I therefore think it neceſſary to inform all perſons inclined to purchaſe, that a good title cannot be made to the property under the ſaid truſt, as there is not only a prior claim by mortgage upon it, granted Mr. Benjamin Day of Frederickſburg to ſecure the payment of certain bonds of Mr L. Degorgue, but there is a ſuit inſtituted againſt me in the diſtrict court by a Mr Steger, for the ſame; and as I have obtained legal poſſeſſion of the ſaid property, by a deed in fee, am determined to hold it until the title ſhall be legally inveſtigated and eſtabliſhed, or the payment I have made in part of the purchaſe refunded.

John Piemont.

October 13, 1800. 4w

Notice.

THE *WINTER SESSION* at HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, will commence on the 1ſt Monday in November. It is earneſtly recommended that thoſe who deſign to attend, ſhould come early in the ſeſſion.

The prices of boarding and tuition amount to about twenty-ſix pounds per annum.

On Friday the 7th day of next month, (November)

WILL BE SOLD,

On the Beaverdam plantation, late the property of William Ronald, deceaſed,

20 *or* 30 *head of valuable*

Cows and Steers,

About three hundred gallons of excellent PEACH BRANDY, and two large London made STILLS, holding 120 and 140 gallons.—The Brandy will be ſold in lots of 20 gallons. A credit of one hundred and twenty days may be had on all ſums above 20 dollars, giving bond with ſecurity for the payment.

(3t) October 21, 1800.

Aſher Marx,

Has juſt come to hand, an aſſortment of

INDIA GOODS,

Conſiſting Of

Bordin Baftas,
Tandahs Mamoodys,
Alhabad Sannas,
Abbad Coſſas, &c. &c.

Alſo,

Platillas	Bed Tickings,
Dowlas,	Violins,
Checks & ſtripes,	Playing Cards,

And a general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS,

Which will be ſold at reduced prices for Caſh Country Produce, or the uſual Credit for approved paper.

Manchester, Oct. 20, 1800. [tf]

Notice.

WHEREAS THOMAS E. PLEASANTS, late Merchant of Louiſa county, but now reſiding in Goochland, hath by deed of truſt, recorded in Goochland court, conveyed to us for the benefit of his creditors in general, all his property both real and perſonal, including his out ſtanding debts—We have therefore to requeſt all thoſe indebted to him to come forward and make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given; and to caution them againſt making payment to any except the ſubſcribers or their order. Thoſe having claims againſt the ſaid Thomas E. Pleaſants, are deſired to make them known on or before the 25th December next, or they will be excluded the benefit of an equal dividend.

Robert Watkins.
William Gray.

Richmond, 25th Oct. 1800. (4t)

Bound Almanacks

FOR 1801.

For ſale at this Printing-Office.

INFORMATION.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,
And the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeft the human body, are chiefly of two kinds; viz. The Large or Long round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, and lastly, the Taenia, or tape worm, fo called from its refemblance to tape, this is often many yards long and full of joints—it is moft hurtful and moft difficult to cure.

Among the fymptoms attending worms, are, difagreeable breath, efpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nofe, and about the feat—Convulfions and epileptic fits, and fometimes privation of fpeech.—Starting and grinding of the teeth in fleep.—Irregular appetite, fometimes loathing food and fometimes voracious.—Purging, with flimy and fœtid ftools.—Vomiting.—Large and hard belly.—Pains and ficknefs at the ftomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of fpirits.—Slow fever, with fmall and irregular pulfe—A dry cough.—Exceffive thirft.—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and fometimes the face bloated and flufhed

☞ Perfons afflicted with any of the above fymptoms, fhould have immediate recourfe to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been conftantly attended with great fuccefs in all complaints fimilar to thofe above defcribed.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngeft infant or the moft delicate pregnant lady, fhould no worms exift in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanfe the ftomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul, or offenfive within, particularly that flimy humor from whence worms and many fatal diforders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagernefs; having a pleafing appearance, and an agreeable tafte.

AS UPWARDS OF
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS
Of both fexes & of every age have received benefit from this extraordinary medicine, a multitude of certificates of cures may be feen in addition to thofe already publifhed.

THE GENUINE
PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fathionable in France, Great-Britain and Italy, as an invaluable cofmetic, perfectly innocent and fafe, free from corrofive and repellent minerals, (the bafis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemifhes of the face and fkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the fmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, fcurfs, tetters, ring worms, fun-burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perfian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural eſſential perſpiration which is inſenſible to health.—Yet its falutary effects are fpeedy and permanent, rendering the fkin delicately foft and fmooth, improving the complexion and reftoring the bloom of youth.

The Damaſk Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleafant preparation for chopped & fore lips & every blemifh and inconvenience occafioned by colds, fevers, &c. fpeedily reftoring a beautiful rofy colour and delicate foftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S
True and genuine German Corn Plaiſter.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

Dr. HAHNS'S
Genuine Eye Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtructive of rheume, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
An infallible and immediate cure, at once taking without a particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition. It is univerſally eſteemed the moſt ſafe and pleaſant, as well as effectual remedy ever diſcovered, and may be uſed with the greateſt propriety by pregnant women, or on the youngeſt infants.
(In boxes at three quarters of a dollar each)

THE TASTELESS
Ague and Fever Drops,

For the Cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe Drops, after the Bark and every other Medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle

These Drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marſhy countries, where the worſt ſort of AGUES generally prevail, which unleſs early attended to and ſpeedily removed, injures the conſtitution exceedingly, and bring on Dropſies, Putrid Fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the moſt dangerous and alarming nature. Many other Medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this diſorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or uſeleſs The Bark is the uſual remedy made uſe of, but being a very nauſeous Medicine, and ſeldom taken in a ſufficient quantity, it very often fails, and Children and thoſe who have weak ſtomachs are frequently loſt for want of a more eaſy and pleaſant remedy,

Sold by Lee & Co. Baltimore, and by S. Pleaſants jun. (only) in Richmond.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers is recommended

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which have been attended with a degree of ſucceſs highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in ſeveral parts of the Weſt Indies, and the United States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleſton and Savannah. The teſtimony of a number of perſons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reaſon to believe that a timely uſe of this ſalutary remedy, has under providence, preſerved their lives when in the moſt alarming circumſtances.

Facts of this concluſive nature, ſpeak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere affectation conſidered.

It is not indeed preſumptuouſly propoſed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every poſſible reaſon that can reſult from extenſive experience, for believing that a doſe of theſe pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our annual bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the earlier ſtages of theſe diſeaſes, their uſe will very generally ſucceed in reſtoring health, and frequently, in caſes eſteemed deſperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and in every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions—to reſtore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perſpiration, & thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences—A doſe never fails to remove a cold if taken on its firſt appearance—They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs at the ſtomach and ſevere head-ache—and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing diſorders attendant on long voyages, and ſhould be procured, and carefully preſerved for uſe by every ſeaman.

Dr. Hahn has appointed R. Lee & Co. Baltimore, his wholeſale agents for the United States, and authorized them to place their ſignature on each box; without which none are genuine.

Sold in Richmond by S. PLEASANTS, Jun. only.

Halifax County, Auguſt Court, 1800.

Keeble Terry, plaintiff,
Againſt
John Owen & Robert Owen, defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Robert Owen, having been duly ſerved with the ſubpœna in this cauſe, and failing to anſwer the bill of the plaintiff within the time by law preſcribed: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, the ſaid bill is taken for confeſſed—and *it is decreed and ordered,* that the plaintiff is entitled to the land in the bill mentioned, and that the defendant Robert Owen, do convey unto the plaintiff by deed, a good and ſufficient eſtate in fee ſimple, in and to the ſaid land, containing ſixty acres, when he ſhall be there. to required; and that in the mean time the ſaid plaintiff be quieted in the poſſeſſion thereof: unleſs the ſaid defendant Robert, ſhall appear and ſhew cauſe to the contrary at or before November court next. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this decree be publiſhed in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for three weeks ſucceſſively, and before the ſaid November court.

A Copy,
Teſte,
Berryman Green, *d. c. h. c.*

Juſt Received,
And for ſale by the Printer hereof,
THE
Columbian Reading Book,
OR
Hiſtorical Preceptor:
A collection of authentic hiſtories, anecdotes, characters, &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinſic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its diſguſting deformity

March 24.

On the firſt day of December next,
WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,
On the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder,
FOR CASH,
One hundred and fifty acres of
LAND,

Lying on the ſouth ſide of Staunton river, in Halifax county, including the FERRY LANDING, commonly called BIBBS, belonging to the eſtate of CHASTAIN COCKE, jun deceaſed.

The Executors.

Oct. 24 1800. *w3t*

WERCQ & MARCHAND,
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are opening next doo. to Mr. S. Pleaſants' Printing-Office,
A Dry Good Store,

Where gentlemen will always find a great variety of Superfine Broadcloths, faſhionable Caſſimers Swandowns, &c. &c. on the loweſt terms.

Lewis Wercq,

TAYLOR & HABIT MAKER,
Informs his friends and the public, that he continues carrying on his buſineſs as uſual, in the upper ſtory of the houſe he occupies and that he has provided himſelf with a ſufficient number of Journeymen to furniſh ready made clothes on the ſhorteſt notice.

Wanted an APPRENTICE, who can bring good recommendations.

October 9th, 1800. *(wzm)*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Richmond, about the firſt of this month, a negro man by the name of
WILTSHIRE,
Belonging to the orphan of Samuel Harwood, deceaſed; he is about twenty four years of age, about the common ſize of men, of a dark complexion, has a modeſt and pleaſing countenance, ſpeaks ſlow in common converſation; he was hired the preſent year to Meſſrs. James, Thomas & Francis Deane, of Carterſville, and has run the river and canal in their boats. As he abſconded without any offence or provocation, I ſuſpect he will attempt to leave the ſtate and paſs as a free man. I will give the above reward for having him delivered to Meſſrs. Deanes, or to myſelf, near Richmond, or ſecured in any jail ſo that I get him again; and if taken out of the ſtate I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from employing or carrying him out of the ſtate.

WILLIAM BURTON.
Guardian to the orphan.

Henrico, 28th Auguſt, 1800 *(w f*

ADVERTISEMENT.

This is to notify, that all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are forwarned from making payment to any but the ſubſcriber himſelf, or thoſe empowered to receive the ſame, by the ſpecial order of the ſubſcriber, as payment made to any other after this date, will not be deemed good, and this advertiſement will be plead in bar. No debts contracted will be paid by me unleſs my ſignature is annexed,

Daniel Gordon.

Manchester, September 8, 1800. (6m)

Advertiſement.

The Partnerſhip of
Elijah & Bernard Hendrick,
BEING (on the 1ſt of September laſt) diſſolved, by mutual conſent; all perſons concerned will take notice, that the ſettlement of the ſaid copartnerſhip devolves on E. H. Hendrick, who is duly authoriſed to receive all debts due the ſaid copartnerſhip—And all perſons to whom the ſaid E. & B. Hendrick are indebted will call on ſaid E. H. Hendrick for adjuſtment and ſettlement—thoſe indebted will therefore pleaſe make payment to E. H Hendrick, who is the only perſon authoriſed to receive the ſame.

E. H. Hendrick.
B. G. Hendrick.

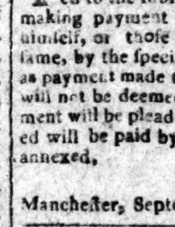
Buckingham county,
Milford, Oct. 14 1800 } *w4t†*

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on buſineſs in the ſame houſe lately occupied by E. & B. H. and is now opening
A general aſſorment of GOODS,
ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which will be ſold low as uſual.

E. H. Hendrick.

Milford, 1ſt Oct. 1800.

20 Dollars Reward



RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the lower end of Hanover, about the 10th day of May laſt, a tall, ſtraight, black Negro Woman, by the name of
POLLY;
about 24 or 25 years of age, with large, heavy white eyes, ſpeaks very fait when a little agitated, and has ſuſtained a ſmall injury to the end of the middle finger of her right hand by a whitlow. She had formerly a huſband in George a mulatto man ſervant belonging to John Mayo, Eſq. near Richmond, and who eloped from his maſter about twelve months ago, and is not yet recovered.—It is expected that the above woman has been enticed or taken off by him. Whoever will deliver the ſaid negro woman to me, or ſecure her in ſome jail ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward

John Williamſon.

Richmond, Auguſt 23, 1800.

Now in the Preſs,
And in a few weeks will be publiſhed,
(Price, three quarters of a dollar)
THE
Proſpect before Us,
VOL. II. PART I.

AND HELL FOLLOWED.
St. John.

Sold by M. Jones, *and* S. Pleaſants, *jun. In Philadelphia by* W Duane; *and by the* Author, *in the jail of Richmond.*

IT is expected that the ſecond part of the preſent volume will be ready for publication in the courſe of the fall; but as the choice of electors for preſident is faſt approaching, as the ſalvation of this country depends upon the diſmiſſion of the preſent incumbent, and as the writer had pledged himſelf to his readers, that a ſecond volume ſhould appear about this time, he has made every exertion that his preſent ſituation admits of to keep his promiſe, and perform his duty.

☞ *The printers of the Aurora, the Baltimore American, and the Petersburg Republican, are requeſted to inſert this for a few times, in each of their newſpapers.*

Land for Sale.

Four hundred Acres,
LYING on both ſides the ſouth fork of Sandy river, in Pittſylvania county, adjoining MORTON'S ſettlement; about 45 miles above Harſton's (formerly Booker's) ferry, on Staunton river; 50 miles from Lynchburg, and 25 miles from Danville on Dan river. The ſoil is confeſſedly equal if not ſuperior to any ſurvey of equal quantity of acres within an hundred miles of the place. It has been ſurveyed upwards of 43 years, being the third ſurvey made in that part of the country. It abounds with excellent timber and yields good water, and an excellent ſummer range for cattle, &c. There is about 50 000 tobacco hills freſh cleared, and houſes ſufficient therefore. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms (which ſhall be reaſonable) and ſhewn the land by applying to the ſubſcriber in Halifax county. An undoubted title will be made thereto, and poſſeſſion given at any time, ſo as not to injure the ſmithing the crop now on the premiſes.

JAMES M'CRAW,
July 10, 1800. (t 1ſt N)

Strachan & Maury,
Of Spotſylvania county, near Fredericksburg,
Have a Large Number of very Thriving
Grafted Apple Trees,

For ſale at Nine-pence each, compoſed of the following kinds;

NEWTOWN Pippin	Nonpareil
Spitſenburg	Whitlock's Cheeſe Apple
Rull's Jennett	Lewis's do. do.
Limbertwigs	Houſe do.
Prior's Reds	Bell do.
Gloucester White Apple	Green do.
Robinſon do. do.	Herdon do.
Mylum's Fairmain	Beck's Ruffitan
Greenings	Medlar do.
Hugh's Crabs	Longſtem
Lewis's ditto	May apple }
Waugh's ditto	June do. } Theſe
Hereford Redſtreaks	Jack do. } apples
Ladies Favorite	Queen do } ripen
	Spice do. } early

The moſt pointed attention will be paid to orders for Trees, and great care uſed in preparing them for removal. Letters by poſt or otherwiſe, to ſaid Strachan, addreſſed to the care of Mr. Fontaine Maury Fredericksburg, or Mr. John Barret of Richmond, will be properly attended to.

Said Strachan and Maury will deliver their Trees on the following terms:—Within 50 miles of the nurſery they will deliver 1000 or upwards, at a given time and place at their nurſery price; and at any diſtance between 50 and 100 miles, not leſs than 2000 on the ſame terms. t 1ſt N.

Monday, Auguſt 12, Amelia county.
The SEMINARY of LEARNING,
Announced in this paper to have been eſtabliſhed in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

By Virtue of a Deed of Truſt,
(on the premiſes) to me executed, by Lewis De Gorgue and Maria his wife, to ſecure a debt due by ſaid L. De Gorgue to Joſeph Gallego, I will ſell, for cash, to the higheſt bidder, at the Eagle Tavern, on the firſt day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A M.

The Houſe, Out Houſes, and half-acre Lot of Ground,
now occupied by Mr. John Piemont ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Shockoe creek, near the Free Maſon's Hall.

M. B. Poitiaux.

Richmond, October 7, 1800. *(tdſ)*

FOR SALE,
At Samuel Pleaſants' Printing-Office,
[By the Dozen or Single Copy,]
THE COLUMBIAN
Spelling & Reading BOOK:
OR
AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING.

WILLIAM PRINCE,
TAYLOR,

HAS commenced buſineſs at the late the reſidence of Mr. Richard Hunter, and begs leave to aſſure the public, that he intends to purſue his trade with unremitting induſtry and punctuality.

He takes this opportunity to return his thanks to thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom, and hopes, that as he has hitherto given ſatisfaction, he ſhall receive their further ſupport.

Richmond, October 13, 1800

CASH GIVEN FOR
Wheat & Tobacco,
BY (1x's)
BARTLETT STILL.

FOR THE CURE OF
Reumatiſm, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palſy, Lumbago, Numneſs, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruiſes, Acute and Chronic Rheumatiſm, &c.

IS RECOMMENDED,
DR. CHURCH'S
Eſſence & Extract of Muſtard,
PREPARED (ONLY) BY
DR JAMES CHURCH,
Inventor and ſole proprietor of the celebrated Cough Drops, at his Dispenſary, New-York and ſold, by appointment, by Samuel Pleaſants, jr. Richmond.

THERE perhaps is no malady to which the human frame is ſubject, that has had more applications of various kinds adminiſtered as remedies, than the Rheumatiſm; nor is there ſcarce a diſorder that has reſiſted with ſuch force the attempts made to remove it.

The Virtues of the Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, will be found to equal, if not excel thoſe of any other Medicine whatever, in the cure of the above complaints.

The following is quoted from the London Pharmacopiæ, and is the opinion of the College of Phyſicians concerning this valuable Drug,

"MUSTARD, by its acrimony and pungency, ſtimulates the ſolids, and attenuates "viſcid juices, and hence is deſervedly recommended for exciting appetite, promoting digeſtion, increaſing the fluid ſecretions, alſo in paralytic and rheumatic affections"

Theſe Medicines contain all the virtues that can poſſibly be derived from that excellent and powerful vegetable.

The Eſſence is prepared in a fluid ſtate, and is ſingularly efficacious as an external application; common Rheumatiſms, Sprains, Chilblains, Stiff Necks, Swelled Joints, Bruiſes, Frozen Feet, Local Pains in any part of the body or extremities, Swelled Faces, Chopped Hands, &c &c. will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

The Extract is prepared in the form of Pills, and (being an internal remedy) is an amazing additional improvement, taken in the ſevereſt caſes of Rheumatic Gout, Chronic Rheumatiſm, Palſy, Fixed Pains, Lumbago, Numbneſs, Gouts, &c when the Eſſence is externally applied. It promotes gentle perſpiration, and operates very mildly by urine. They alſo amend a weak digeſtion, and ſtrengthen the ſtomach.

OBSERVE.—☞ This Chemical Eſſence & Extract of Muſtard, bears no analogy whatever, to any other Medicine of a ſimilar title; nor can it poſſibly be Genuine without this Certificate;

"I hereby certify, that this Bottle" (or Box) "of Eſſence" (or Extract) "of Muſtard, is genuine, and prepared by me.

JAMES CHURCH,
Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

Wm Mackenzie & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
Fall Aſſortment,
Which they will diſpoſe of on their uſual terms.

(6w) *October 4th,* 1800.

Notice.

In conſequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnerſhip of
CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON
IS DISSOLVED.

All perſons indebted to ſaid firm are earneſtly requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their accounts; and thoſe having claims againſt it will pleaſe exhibit them to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.

Carterſville, Auguſt 15, 1800. *(tf)*

Indian Meal, Homany & Bran,

Are kept for Sale at the Lumberhouſe formerly owned by Thomas an Ebenezer Maule, near the canal bridge leading to the Hay-Market, where Corn will be received in exchange for Meal or Homany at the uſual toll of grinding.

Richmond, October 7, 1800 *tf*

For Sale at this Printing Office,
A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED
(AMERICAN) EDITION OF
FENNING'S
Univerſal Spelling Book